whereby the value of the supply is ascertained, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of such value.

Explanation.—A meter shall be deemed to be "duly certified" if it is certified by an Electric Inspector or by a competent person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to be a correct meter, and to be of a construction and pattern approved by the Local Government, and to have been fixed and connected with the electric supply-lines in a manner so approved:

Provided that, where any alteration is made in a duly certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the electric supply-lines, it shall cease to be a duly certified meter unless and until it is again duly certified as aforesaid.

PART III.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ENERGY NOT SUPPLIED UNDER PART II.

Use of energy not supplied under Part II to be subject to rules.

31. (*1*) No person shall, for any purpose, in any street, or in any place in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled or which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, use energy which is not supplied to him under Part II, without giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, and complying with such rules as may be made in this behalf under section 33: XV of 1881.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890: IX of 1890.

Provided also that the Local Government may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, exempt

exempt any person or class of persons using energy on premises upon or in connection with which it is generated, from the application of this section or of any such rule as aforesaid.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a place is or is not one in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

Advisory Boards.

32. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, constitute an Advisory Board.

(*2*) Every such Board shall consist of—

(*a*) a Chairman and two other members, or, where the Board is to consist of only three members, one other member nominated by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, and

(*b*) two members, or, where the Board is to consist of only three members, one member nominated by such local authorities, Chambers of Commerce or other Associations as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may by rule prescribe.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may give directions as to the payment of travelling expenses incurred by any member of an Advisory Board in the performance of his duty as such member.

33. (*1*) The